

## A DISTINCTION AND A DIFFERENCE.

When fear of a coming political storm makes men in office decidedly nervous, we all are for civil-service reform. But not for reform of the civil service.

The difference Republicans easily see. Though some men deny it, perhaps sincerely.

Twixt twaddledum here, and there twaddledum.

We hold ourselves fit to discriminate clearly.

Reform, as a theory, pleases us all. Provided we need not reduce it to practice. Our faith is as large as our works are small.

For one thing the word, and another the act is.

The kind of reform that is keeping us in May claim from us all a support right hearty. But that can be only a shame and a sin.

That outstays us for men of another party.

Assessment is scarcely a problem for us. So easy it is of a proper solution.

We have but to mention our wishes, and thus we squeeze from each victim his full contribution.

The kind of reform that Mahone engineers. Well backed by Chief Arthur's Administration.

Is a very good sort of reform. It appears. And deserves an extensive application.

To keep our fat salaries, rings and jobs. And pile up the mass of our manager's booties.

The style of reform that is practiced by Hobbs is better than that of Congressional noodies.

So, while we shall face the political storm in just exactly our ancient manner.

We all mean to march in the ranks of reform. And utter its creed, and carry its banner.

—N. Y. Sun.

## The Permanency of Democratic Ideas.

This is the only political party in this country which has been permanent, and the only one which has been founded on the true doctrines and principles of our Government. It was organized immediately after the Constitution of the United States went into operation, and at the time of the Administration of Washington. The Federal party was organized about the same time. Washington aimed to rise above party, and was not actually identified with either of them. The Federal party broke up and disbanded in 1816, but its doctrines lived in the minds of a class of politicians without a political organization. But the Democratic party has remained and continued its organization, under all commotions, reverses, and changes, on the same original principles on which it was founded. The platform of the party, promulgated every four years since Jefferson's first election in 1800, shows that the party stands now on the same general principles on which it was originally organized. It can not be changed until the Government is changed. It stands upon the true political doctrine of the Government; it is the party of the people, the party of popular government. It is the only party that has consistently and steadfastly stood by and maintained our Government as a constitutional democratic representative Republic.

If the Republican party shall be defeated in 1884 it will break up and go to pieces, because it has no permanent fundamental principles upon which the Government was founded to hold it together. But the Democratic party, if defeated in 1884, will still continue and cling to its principles as long as there is a possibility of recovering and maintaining popular government in this country. The opposing parties to the Democratic party have never been permanent, because not held together by the true principles of popular government, which is the Government of the American people. The Federal party lasted a little over twenty years and then disbanded. Its successor, the National Republican party, lasted but a few years. The Whig party lasted some sixteen years and then broke up. The Native American party and the Know-Nothing party were ephemeral and humbug parties. The Abolition party continued until merged into the present Republican party and until slavery was abolished. And there is nothing now to keep the present Republican party together but the cohesive ties of power and public plunder.

The Democratic party, therefore, is the only permanent party, because the only party founded on the genuine doctrines of our Government. —Washington Post.

## Unnecessarily Distressing Themselves.

All the Republican papers are speculating about the next Democratic Presidential nomination and wondering whom it will fall upon. They are bewildered by the number of promising aspirants brought into the field by the elections of this year and last, and extending an ironical condolence to the Democracy in its difficult task of deciding between so many distinguished and available champions. They do not see how Judge Hoody can be overlooked, with the great Western State of Ohio at his back, and with the dew of a fresh and brilliant victory on his brow. Then there is Governor Cleveland, with the still fresh laurel of his victory less than a year old, in the still greater State of New York, on his brow; and there is the old ticket of Tilden and Hendricks, elected in 1876, and capable of being re-elected in 1884; and there is Governor Pattison, of Pennsylvania; and there is Governor Butler, of Massachusetts, whom the Republicans delight to class in the category of competitors for the Democratic nomination. How, these papers ask, will the Democrats dispose of this embarrassment of riches? How will they be able to select one recipient for the nomination, when the choice involves the setting aside of half a dozen unhonored gentlemen?

It will be time enough for the Democrats to answer this question when the day for awarding the honor arrives. It is true there is an unusual number of able and popular Democrats in the field of vision just now, and they can not all be elected President and Vice-President. But, on the 4th of March, 1885, the party will have use for a large amount of first-class material. There will be seven Cabinet offices to be filled; twenty-odd first and second-class Ministers, and as many more Consuls-General and Secretaries of Legation to be appointed—not to mention the large number of honorable and responsible domestic appointments to be made—and the Democracy will have need for all its eminent champions for these places.

Meanwhile, the Republican organs in devoting so much time to speculations about the Democratic nomination, and so little about their own, are affording a signal proof of the abject humiliation of Republicanism. When a party

ceases to talk of its own candidates and concerns itself wholly about those of its antagonist party, it is equivalent to giving up the fight in advance. The only substantial question in the Republican camp to-day is, who is to be the Democratic President in 1885? —St. Louis Republican.

## A Cause for Democratic Rejoicing.

If there is any one fact which ought to fill the heart of a Democrat with the greatest hope of a speedy return to the principles of popular government, it is the demand for a change which is coming up from every section of the country. Every election for the past year has demonstrated this. It is heard in the clamorous discontent of labor in the cities, and from the over-worked and underpaid tillers of the soil. Every workingman has studied the problem only to find it impossible of solution. He knows that a reform is necessary and knows no other way to secure it except by a change of parties. This opinion from all the centers of industry and activity swells the cry for a change until it has grown to be the all absorbing theme. Against this cry of the citizen all fine-spun disquisitions and discussions upon the tariff amount to nothing. He cares nothing for Republican promises, for he knows they are not to be trusted, and still less for the fancy pictures of the stump, for they are but the incidents of a campaign. He only knows that discontent and political unrest are rife everywhere, and that the demand for a change increases daily and hourly, and he sees in that coming tide the hopeful reform which the country needs.

This demand for a change is supplemented by the attitude of the foreign-born citizen who sees the tendencies of the Republican party to exercise a guardianship over his tastes and appetites, and to harass his peaceful enjoyments of the rights of citizenship by vague hints of a revival of Know-Nothingism. These things have brought him also to look for a change of parties, and the cause of many Republican defeats of late may be properly attributed to this fact. The naturalized citizen of this country has rights which ought to be left undisturbed, but in the absence of issues, whatever could intensify political strife and inflame partisan zeal has been laid hold of, and as the prohibition question has ever been an exciting one, it was used with what added sauce the spirit of Know-Nothingism could give it, and from these issues an attempt has been made by the Republican party to hold its strength in States where it was thought such an agitation might be profitable. The consequence has been that the foreign element is now ready for a change also, and will hasten it by giving their votes to a party which has always protected their rights and which will not persecute them. Instead of laboring to fuse the foreign element of this country with the native, and teaching them to forget their nationality in the duties of a common citizenship, the Republican party has harassed them with vexatious laws and tried to force them into beliefs uncongenial to their habits and manners. Zealous fanaticism looking to the government of their morals, rather than a common desire to meet them upon the plane of citizens and voters, has distinguished the conduct of the Republicans towards the foreigners, and if they are now tired of such guardianship and desire to free themselves from its restraints, nobody need wonder at it. The times are ripe for change in every direction. Business interests demand it as well as political considerations. There is hope in a change, and the peaceful revolution which is now under way promises the return of principles under which the people of the country may be prosperous and happy. The Republican party has ended its mission and has nothing else to live for but the attainment of the ambitious hopes of its leaders. The country can have no interest in such personal quarrels, and has made up its mind that the Republican party must go. It has been perfectly evident from the efforts made for years in the past, that no reforms can commence with any possible chance for success until a change of party power takes place. —American Register.

## Good Reason to Be Satisfied.

Democrats have good reason to be satisfied with the work they accomplished at the elections throughout the country yesterday; and viewed in its bearing upon the Presidential election there is everything to encourage the party and to strengthen the assurance that the country will next year have a Democratic President.

In 1879, the year preceding the Presidential battle of 1880, the Democrats in New York lost their entire State ticket with the exception of one man. This year, notwithstanding disaffection in certain localities, the entire Democratic State ticket is elected with one exception, a special effort being made against the defeated candidate on account of his supposed views on the temperance question.

In 1879 Pennsylvania gave the Republican candidate for State Treasurer nearly 60,000 majority over his Democratic competitor. This year the Republican majority is barely one-third what it then was.

New Jersey went Republican on the Congressional vote in 1878, the election last preceding the Presidential election. This year a Democratic Governor and Legislature have been elected. In Virginia the backbone of Mahoneism has been broken, and that State will again take its place in the Democratic line.

Governor Butler has been defeated for Governor in Massachusetts, but with the overwhelming majorities which that State formerly gave the Republicans, and which for years it never failed to cast on a full vote, the only wonder is, considering the stupendous efforts made against General Butler, and the unprecedented heavy vote cast, not that he was beaten, but that he was beaten by such a small majority. The Butler vote has been rarely exceeded heretofore by any party in the State. Butler's failure to carry his own State will take him out of the range of possible Presidential candidates.

In the other States which held elections the Democrats held their own. In conjunction with the Anti-Monopolists they staggered the Republicans in Nebraska, and they cut down the majority in Minnesota. —Exchange.

## PERSONAL AND LITERARY.

—Judge Albion W. Tourgee's latest lecture is entitled "The Mission of the Dede."

—The new revision of the Old Testament will be published next spring. —N. Y. Examiner.

—It is remarked of Brick Pomeroy that he is editing a silver mine and running a newspaper.

—Martin I. Townsend has been a stump speaker for fifty years, making his first speech in Troy in 1834. —Troy (N. Y.) Times.

—John G. Whittier was recently compelled to decline to write a poem for a special occasion, because he can not write even a letter without pain, and dreads to take up a pen. —Boston Post.

—Dr. Isaac Bartlett, of Hope, Me., who is seventy-three years of age and still in good health and active practice, has lived for years on bread and milk alone, and says it is the best food for every one. —Rutland (Vt.) Herald.

—It is said that the Youth's Companion paid Tennyson \$1,000 for a single poem. There is considerable poetical inspiration in a \$1,000 bill, but some of the rest of us would take the job at half that rate. —Chicago Inter Ocean.

—George Bancroft, the venerable historian, is a man of fixed and steady habits. Though now past his eighty-third year, he still rises at six o'clock every morning, works until two o'clock in the afternoon, and then rides generally horseback, the remainder of the day.

—The London Times accredits America with a more genuine love for literature than England possesses. "The Americans," says this critic, "as a Nation, are more active-minded than we, though they fall short of us in solidity and stamina. They are genuinely fond of literature, and literary men are, perhaps, more highly valued than here. Nothing literary is really popular in England, except fiction, gossip and sermons."

—Margaret Washington is George Washington's great-grandniece, and, excepting a cousin of hers who keeps up the old family place down on the east shore of Virginia, she has more of the Washington blood in her veins than any other American. She keeps a boarding-house just back of the Riggs Hotel, in the Capital. Although seventy years old, she is active and alert. Her features have a strong resemblance to those of Washington. She is deep in every charitable work in the city, and a manager of a home for old ladies. —N. Y. Sun.

## HUMOROUS.

—The wrong man in the write place—the inefficient clerk.

—There are teeming millions of people in Europe and there are teeming thousands in the lumber regions of this country. —Oil City Derrick.

—"I fill the Bill," said Willie when he got into his mother's preserve closet. "And I foot the Bill," remarked papa, overhearing his soliloquy.

—Farmer Wurze (meeting the curate's wife, who is a bee-keeper): "No, mum; I've no call to find any fault wi' your bee-keepin'; but I do wish as they 'oodn't light on my clover. I found one o' my sheep stung in his mouth this mornin'." Curate's wife (naively): "And pray, Mr. Wurze, where would you look for its tongue but in its mouth?" —N. Y. Independent.

—It isn't always that the Shuttle family has a particularly hearty supper. "I say, Mrs. S.," said Job, the other evening, "this is a somewhat light and decidedly frugal repast." "I know it, Job; but you see I had nothing but skim milk for the toast." "Oh, I see. You toasted the skim and poured the milk over it. The idea is worthy of preservation in the immortal pages of a cook book." —Hartford Post.

—Prince Hohenlohe says: "We Americans cut down our forests too fast." Not all of us, dear Prince. You can just leave the undersigned out of that indictment. If we had a farm to clear out of the mighty forests, we are trustful enough and patient enough to wait around until the trees die of old age; but as for going in with an axe and trampling down the moss and ferns with unnumbered chips and unlimited perspiration, we do not volunteer. We'll take our chances on the draft. —Burlington Hawkeye.

—Mrs. McVapid, of Austin, is considered very obtuse by those intimately acquainted with her. One morning she called to her little boy, who was playing in the front yard: "Tommy, go down to the grocery store and bring me a pound of starch." "I haven't got time to go down to the grocery and get a pound of starch. It's most school-time now." "Is that so?" said Mrs. McVapid, with a troubled look. Then, brightening up, she added: "Well, then, run down and get only half a pound." Tommy complied with the compromise, was late to school, and the teacher took the starch out of him with a shingle. —Texas Siftings.

## A Miner's "Close Shave."

A miner in the hills near Socorro, New Mexico, made a lucky strike in a wonderful manner lately. Two weeks ago, while tramping over the rocks, the prospector suddenly discovered that his haversack was on fire, caught probably from the condensation of the sun's rays by a prospector's glass which he carried in his kit. Now that haversack contained about six pounds of blasting powder, and our hero dropped the bundle and got out of reach as fast as his legs would carry him. The bundle of traps fell into a crevice in the rocks and the powder soon exploded. The prospector turned mournfully to gather up such of his effects as were uninjured by the explosion, when something in the appearance of the shattered rock struck his eye, and he examined it closely—it was horn silver. The now jubilant miner located a claim at once, which he called the "close shave," and in less than a week disposed of one-third interest at \$13,000. The name of the "honest son of the pick and shovel" is John Quincy Adams, and he hails from Western Ohio. John is well known in Socorro County, and receives the congratulations of his friends in a modest manner. John Adams' "close shave" is a by-word now in the mining camps. —Las Vegas Gazette.

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We are Agents for the Moline, Weir and Hapgood Plows and Sulkies; the J. L. Case Agitator, which is the best threshing machine in use. In Wind Mills we offer you the Baker, the Iron Monitor and the Challenge, which are beyond all doubt the best makes in the market.

Thanking the public for past favors, we hope, by square dealing and close attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

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